

## **Review: Chapter 19 Bacteria**

### **Vocabulary**

1. Requires oxygen.
2. Two methods of gene exchange in bacteria.
3. Does not require oxygen.
4. Type of bacteria that make nitrogen available to plants.
5. Protective covering formed by some bacteria.
6. Prevents the cell from taking in too much water.
7. Produces its own food through photo/chemosynthesis.
8. Another term for decomposers.
9. Three shapes of bacteria.
10. Stain used as a classification method for bacteria.
11. Protects parasitic bacteria from a host's immune system.
12. Locomotive structure on some bacteria.
13. Method bacteria use to reproduce.
14. Substance that supports the growth and reproduction of microorganisms.
15. Drugs derived from some bacteria.
16. Jello-like substance used to make growth medium.
17. Structure that helps a bacterial cell stick to a surface.
18. Two domains of bacteria.
19. Two kingdoms of bacteria.
20. Produce methane gas.
21. Blue-green algae.
22. Salt-loving.
23. Heat-loving.
24. Cold-loving.
25. Use energy from chemical reactions involving ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, etc.'
26. Use light energy to make carbon compounds.
27. Humans are this type of heterotroph.
28. Photosynthetic organisms that need a carbon source.
29. Carbohydrate in bacterial cell walls.
30. Forms in some bacteria in response to harsh conditions.
31. Converting nitrogen gas into a form plants can use.
32. Bacterial disease examples.
33. Viral disease examples.

### **Discussion**

1. Discuss the ecological importance of bacteria.
2. Explain the mechanisms used for gene exchange in bacteria. Why are they important to species survival?
3. Explain bacterial resistance to antibiotics or antibacterial soap.
4. Discuss the various classification schemes for Monerans.
5. Discuss the methods extremophiles use to survive in harsh environments.